

OFFICIAL.

DECISIONS UNDER THE NEW POSTAGE ACT, made by the POSTMASTER GENERAL, after consulting with the ATTORNEY GENERAL.

The postage on all bound books and on all other printed matter, except newspapers and periodicals published at intervals not exceeding three months and sent from the office of publication to actual and bona fide subscribers, must be prepaid.

If the amount paid and marked on such printed matter is not sufficient to pay the whole postage due, the excess of weight beyond that paid for, is to be charged with double the rate which would have been charged if prepaid, and the postage on such excess collected at the office of delivery. If, by the neglect of a Postmaster, such matter is sent without any prepayment, the double postage rate must be collected on delivery. Postage must be charged on all letters, newspapers, and other matter according to the distance on the route by which they are forwarded; and this (unless otherwise directed by the sender) must be the route by which they will soonest reach their destination, although that may not be the shortest route.

On letters to and from GREAT BRITAIN (and the Continent of Europe, when sent through England) the rates of postage and modes of rating will be the same as heretofore, except as to letters to or from California and Oregon, in respect to which special instructions will be hereafter given.

On all letters to or from the Continent of Europe, not sent through England, the United States inland and sea postage will in all cases be combined, and will be twenty cents the single rate, without regard to the distance the same are carried within the United States. The mode of rating will be the same as heretofore. (Full tabular statements in regard to the rates of postage, both foreign and inland, will soon be published.)

Subscribers to periodicals, to obtain the benefit of the provision in regard to prepayment, must pay the full quarterly postage before the delivery of the first number, when there are several numbers to be delivered during the quarter. If, by reason of any increase in the size of the periodical, or otherwise, it shall appear that the whole quarterly postage was not so paid in advance, the subscriber will lose the benefit of prepayment, and the numbers received during the whole quarter will be charged with the double or unpaid rate, and the subscriber will be credited with only the amount paid in advance.

Under the provisions of the 2d section of the new postage act, no newspapers other than those published weekly only, are entitled to circulate free of postage in the counties where published. The office of publication is the office where the newspaper is printed.

In determining newspaper postage, the distances are to be computed from the office of publication, and not from the county line of the county in which the paper is published; and the distance is also to be computed over the route on which it is carried.

Newspapers published weekly only, in a county adjoining the Canada line, may be sent free to Canada, provided they do not leave the county of publication until they cross the line into Canada.

Newspaper publishers may send and receive their exchange newspapers to and from Canada free of charge.

A newspaper is not a periodical within the meaning and intent of the provision which requires the postage on periodicals to be paid in advance, and declares that the postage thereon shall be one-half of the rates previously specified in the 2d section of the act. All subscribers to newspapers were and still are required by the provisions of the 36th section of the act of March, 1825, to pay one quarter's postage in advance; but by so doing they are not entitled to have the postage reduced below the established rates.

Payments in advance on newspapers and periodicals can only be made by the subscribers at the post office where they are to be delivered. The postage on newspapers, periodicals, and other matter, not chargeable with letter postage, when sent out of the United States, must be prepaid at the full rate. Publishers may prepay postage on their issues, but can have no deduction of postage on account of such prepayment. When a periodical is published only quarterly, the actual and bona fide subscriber for such periodical may pay in advance, and have the benefit of the advance payment, provided he pays to the Postmaster at the office where he is to receive the periodical, before its delivery. If a periodical is published less frequently than quarterly, the postage must be prepaid and at the full rate.

Letters mailed before the 1st day of July, though delivered after, will, in all cases, be charged with postage at the rates in force at the time of the mailing thereof.

N. K. HALL, Postmaster General.

"REGULATIONS CONCERNING POSTAGE STAMPS."

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, JUNE 10, 1851.

To facilitate the prepayment of postage upon letters and packages, postage stamps of the following denominations are provided and furnished by the Postmaster General, pursuant to the 3d section of the "act to reduce and modify the rates of postage in the United States, and for other purposes," approved 3d March, 1851, viz:

No. 1. Printed in black, representing the head of Washington, of the denomination of twelve cents.

No. 2. Printed in red, representing the head of Washington in profile, of the denomination of three cents.

No. 3. Printed in blue, representing the head of Franklin in profile, of the denomination of one cent.

These stamps will be furnished to one or more of the principal postmasters in each county, who will be required to supply the other postmasters in their respective vicinities, upon being paid for the amounts furnished.

All other persons wishing supplies of stamps can obtain them from the postmaster at the county seat nearest their residences, or from the postmaster of any other office having them for sale.

Postmasters purchasing stamps from other postmasters are not required to render to the Department any account of the stamps so purchased and sold by them.

Every postmaster receiving stamps for sale directly from the Department will, at the end of each quarter, charge himself, in his quarterly account current, with any amount of stamps which remained on hand at the close of the preceding quarter, adding thereto the amounts received during the quarter just ended, and crediting himself with the amount then remaining on hand. The balance of the account so stated will represent the amount of stamps sold, which must be added on his quarterly account current to the amount due on the regular return of postage for the quarter.

In case of resignation, removal, or death, the postmaster or his representative will not be allowed a credit for any stamps turned over to his successor, unless such successor have duly qualified by giving bond, or unless his receipt for the amount shall be forthwith transmitted to the Auditor of the Post Office Department.

Any letter or packet with one or more postage stamps affixed equal in amount to the postage properly chargeable thereon may be mailed, and forwarded from any post office as a prepaid letter or packet; but if the postage stamps affixed are not adequate to the proper postage, the postmaster mailing the letter or packet will admit the prepayment of as many rates as the stamps upon it represent, and charge the excess with postage at the unpaid rate to be collected at the office of delivery.

All postage stamps affixed to any letter, or packet, or parcel of any description, must be immediately and effectually cancelled in the office in which the letter, packet, or parcel may be deposited for delivery or transmission.

At the larger offices they will be cancelled with an instrument to be furnished by the Department. In post offices not so furnished the stamps must be thoroughly cancelled by making several heavy cross or parallel lines upon each of them with a pen dipped in good black ink. The cancelling instrument should be used with black printer's ink, when that material can be obtained.

If the cancelling have been omitted on the mailing of the letter, packet, or parcel, or if the cancellation be incomplete, the postmaster at the office of delivery will cancel the stamp in the manner directed, and forthwith report the delinquent postmaster to the Postmaster General, as the law requires.

Letters, packets, and parcels chargeable with letter postage, which shall have been prepaid by stamps, will be entered on the post bills, and also on the transcript of mails sent and mails received, in the appropriate columns, headed "prepaid by stamps."

The postage on newspapers, magazines, and pamphlets, prepaid by stamps, must in like manner be entered on the

proper transcript or account of newspapers, magazines, pamphlets, and other printed matter, in the column headed "prepaid by stamps."

The Department will furnish blanks suitable for keeping accounts of unpaid printed matter received, and of prepaid printed matter sent in the mails.

The amount of stamp letters sent will in the computation of the postmaster's commissions, and for that purpose only, be added to the amount of postage received, and commissions will be charged and allowed thereon, as if the postage on the letters had been prepaid in money instead of stamps.

The postmaster will charge his commission on the amount of postage on newspapers, magazines, and pamphlets, and all other printed matter prepaid by stamps, as if the same had been prepaid in money.

All postage stamps, whether attached to letters, packets, or parcels chargeable with letter postage, or to newspapers, magazines, pamphlets, or other printed matter, must be carefully entered by the postmaster in the appropriate columns of the transcript belonging to his quarterly return, that the Department may know the quantity of stamps used in the mails and cancelled.

A postmaster may not refuse to mail and forward a letter as prepaid because the stamp upon it was not purchased at his office. If the stamp be genuine, and have not been used before in prepayment, it must be respected.

Postage stamps may be used in the prepayment of postage on letters to foreign countries, in all cases where such prepayment can be made in money.

When letters to foreign countries are prepaid by stamps, the mailing postmaster should cancel the stamps, and be careful to rate and mark the letters with red ink as if prepaid in money.

The 3d section of the "act to reduce and modify the rates of postage," &c. approved 3d March, 1851, makes it a felony for any person to forge or counterfeit, or knowingly use or sell, or have in his possession, with intent to use or sell, any postage stamp provided or furnished under that or any former act, and declares that, on conviction thereof, the offender shall be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding five years, or by both such fine and imprisonment. And the 4th section of said act declares that if any person shall use, or attempt to use, in prepayment of postage, any postage stamp which shall have been before used for like purposes, such person shall be subject to a penalty of not less than one year's imprisonment, to be recovered in the name of the United States in any court of competent jurisdiction.

The law makes no compensation to postmasters for the sale of postage stamps, except through the allowance of commissions on such as are used at their offices; neither does it allow any discount to those who purchase.

A postmaster may not refuse to sell postage stamps made to the Third Assistant Postmaster General, to whom the receipts for them should be promptly transmitted.

N. K. HALL, Postmaster General.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC AND INSTRUCTIONS TO POSTMASTERS.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, JUNE 11, 1851.

The five and ten cent postage stamps issued by this Department under the provisions of the 11th section of the act of March 3, 1847, and now in use by the public, will not be received in payment of postage after the 30th of the present month. Therefore, persons holding any such will, as soon as practicable after that date, and before the 30th day of September next, present them for redemption to the Postmaster of whom they were purchased, or to the nearest Postmaster who has been authorized to sell postage stamps.

Postmasters who have heretofore received stamps for sale directly from the Department, and such Postmasters only, are directed to pay cash for all genuine postage stamps of the denominations of five and ten cents, as above mentioned, which shall be presented to them for redemption between the 1st July and the 30th September of the present year.

Postmasters who shall redeem postage stamps under the foregoing order will return them to the Third Assistant Postmaster General, with particular certified statements thereof, on the last day of each month in the quarter ending September 30, 1851.

Postmasters who have been authorized to sell postage stamps will close their stamp account on their quarterly accounts current by the amount of stamps remaining unsold by them, respectively, on the 30th June, 1851, and enclose the stamps unsold in a sealed package, addressed to the Third Assistant Postmaster General, accompanied by a separate statement showing the amount of each denomination of stamps returned.

The statements or accounts of stamps received for sale by Postmasters and by them returned, as above directed, must be entirely separate and distinct from the statements of stamps redeemed.

N. K. HALL, Postmaster General.

TO THE EDITORS.

FOUCAULT'S theory of the pendulum, as showing the revolution of the earth round its axis to the human eye, may lead to two useful results—one, a more distinct view of the earth itself as a machine on the grand scale; second, the pendulum as a smaller machine within the larger, and both moved by the same power, *Universal Gravitation*. It may be observed in advance of two machines so connected, and so enormously differing in power, that the movements of the lesser must yield to those of the larger; and, therefore, one great result is to be hoped for from the experiments making on the movements of the pendulum—that is, the discovery of the true theory of placing that instrument. The necessity of such discovery will be obvious from due attention to the great laws of motion produced by the primary laws, gravitation, and centrifugal force.

In regard to such recorded experiments in verification of Foucault's theory as have appeared in the public prints, it cannot be deemed presumptuous to suggest that they are far from sufficient to sustain definite conclusions on even the deviations of the instrument itself. The question may now be raised, are not these deviations occasioned by the malplacing of the original arc of oscillation, and the obedience of the instrument, however placed, to the two superior powers of gravitation and centrifugal force? The subject demands, and must receive, an extent both in time and distance from each other, of location in the places of observation, before the THEORY becomes SCIENCE. Such was the case in determining the real form of the earth, its distance from the sun, and the relative distances of the other planets of the solar system from each other and from the sun. Has any great truth been ever developed in any other manner than by long and skillful consultation of the laws of Nature?

In fine, before this new theory can be productive of scientific results, it must be carefully and experimentally tested from the equatorial to the boreal regions. The pendulum is in itself, as the only real measure of time, so far the most simple in construction and important in use of all machines, and the interest it has recently excited may lead to consequences not yet surmised; but safe conclusions must follow, not precede, observation.

From actual measurement, this planet (the earth) is found to be an oblate spheroid, in equatorial diameter 7,926 miles, and axis 7,899 miles; in both diameters, omitting unimportant fractions. The earth is, therefore, an oblate spheroid or ellipsoid, flattened at the poles. In this investigation the orbit motion may be omitted, as having no appreciable effect on the relations of relative gravitation of bodies on its surface; not so, however, in regard to the motion round the axis. Here the two antagonist principles, *attraction* and *centrifugal force*, come into full operation. Attraction, tending to combine every particle into a globular form round a centre; centrifugal force, to throw every particle into space at right angles from the axis of rotation. The two forces, by their antagonist action, have modified the form of the earth, and have made it an ellipsoid in place of a globe, and maintain it in that form. The power of central attraction, though so immensely greater than that of centrifugal force, could not prevent the latter from having its share in the grand effect; and I conclude these remarks by suggesting the query, whether or not their antagonist and ever-during action does not regulate the motions of the pendulum?

WILLIAM DABRY.

WASHINGTON, JUNE 10, 1851.

ACCIDENT ON THE PORTAGE ROAD.—On Thursday the train of cars from Pittsburgh was thrown from the track, by the loosening of a rail caused by one of the chains being broken it down being detached. The baggage and one of the passenger cars went down an embankment of some twenty feet, rolling over and breaking the cars to pieces. The passengers, about forty in number, were variously bruised and hurt, but none seriously.

At Providence, on Thursday, July assessed \$1,800 damages upon one Thomas Wood for trifling with the affections of Mary Curran, in refusing to marry her after he had promised so to do.

THE PANAMA RAILROAD.—A letter from Gorgona, dated 24th ultimo, states that a road is completed from Navy Bay to Gatton, (ten miles), with the exception of one and a half miles to be built on piles, and will be finished in June.

WASHINGTON.

"Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable."

THURSDAY, JUNE 12, 1851.

EXPORTATION OF SPECIE.

The amount of specie exported from New York for the week ending 7th instant was \$2,634,911, and the amount imported \$1,588,435.

THE MINT.

The coinage at the Mint in Philadelphia during the week ending 7th instant was:

24,729 half eagles.
34,660 quarter eagles.
99,855 gold dollars.
1,300 silver dollars.
12,500 half dollars.
198,100 three cent pieces.

371,144 pieces.

As the Mint is enabled to redeem all their certificates so soon as issued, after the bullion is assayed and the value ascertained, it is at present confining its operation to the coinage of the small pieces, and has on hand a large amount of quarter eagles and gold dollars beyond the demand for them.

The Legislature of New York met in special session on Tuesday, pursuant to the proclamation of Governor HUNT, to complete the unfinished business of the regular session, which was broken up by the resignation of the Democratic Senators opposed to the improvement of the Erie Canal. In his message to them the Governor recommends the speedy passage of a law for enlarging this great work, so important to the growing commerce and prosperity of the Empire State.

SOUTHERN RAILROADS.—Since the adjournment of the Railroad Convention in New Orleans, another has been held in Mobile, on the 29th ultimo, to promote the speedy completion of the various lines of railway now in progress in Alabama. The Hon. WM. R. KING presided. The action of the State was invoked in aid of these enterprises, and a committee appointed to prepare an address to the people. A resolution was adopted recommending that immediate steps be taken to ascertain the practicability of constructing a ship canal across the isthmus of Florida, as a means of avoiding the hazardous voyage around the Florida Capes.

Coal Direct from Cumberland to New York.

Two canal-boats, laden with coal from Cumberland, arrived at New York on Monday morning last. The Journal of Commerce says:

"They came via the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal to Alexandria, Va., and were towed from thence up the Chesapeake Bay to the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal; through this canal to the Delaware river; up this river to the Delaware and Raritan Canal, and to New York. These boats were built at Cumberland by the Washington Coal Company."

EDITORIAL CHANGE.—The Albany Register of Monday contains the valedictory of its editors. It is understood that the paper will hereafter be conducted by Dr. FORT, a gentleman of ability, experience, and sound judgment, as the editorial columns of the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser have evinced.

ASTRONOMICAL.—Lieutenant MAURY, Superintendent of the National Observatory, reports to the Secretary of the Navy that the Planet discovered by Mr. HIND on the 19th ult. at Mr. Bishop's Observatory, London, was on the night of the 9th instant observed here by Mr. FERGUSON, with the large Equatorial.

THE FIREMEN of the city of New York had a grand celebration on Monday last. Besides several visiting companies, there were in the procession twenty-nine engine companies, forty-one hose companies, and six hook and ladder companies, averaging from twenty-five to fifty persons in each, and the whole amounting probably to not less than three thousand active men. Such a body as this, accompanied by their apparatus, tastefully decorated with wreaths of flowers and other ornaments, could not but make an imposing display. They were greeted by cheers from the spectators at every point of their progress. The Firemen of New York are regarded as a noble body of men, and most exemplary in their conduct. Rarely, if ever, have they been heard of as being in any way associated with rowdiness and riots when called out in the discharge of their responsible duties.

APPOINTMENT BY THE PRESIDENT.

LEWIS SUTTON, of Baltimore, Maryland, Appraiser at large, vice Hugh W. Evans, declined.

THE CASE OF THE ALLEGED CUBAN INVADERS.—This case came up again on Tuesday morning in the United States District Court at New York, before Judge BETTS. Mr. O'SULLIVAN appeared in propria persona, and as counsel for Captain LEWIS and Major SCHLESINGER. In answer to the question of the District Attorney, Mr. HALL, whether he was prepared to plead to the indictment, he replied that the documents were so voluminous and contained so many charges that the time allowed him was not sufficient for the preparation of his defence. He did not know, under these circumstances, whether he would plead or demur to the whole proceedings.

THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY said he might demur at any future time, but that it was necessary he should plead now. Mr. O'Sullivan, Captain Lewis, and Major Schlesinger accordingly pleaded not guilty, and the trial of the case was fixed for the first day of July.

Tobacco.—The consumption of tobacco in the Austrian States of Italy, as well as in the Papal States, is so great, and the revenue derived from it by the Government forms so important a part of their resources, that the Republicans of those States have aimed a serious blow at the power of the Government by combinations to prevent smoking and the use of tobacco. Both Governments have issued penal ordinances to counteract these efforts. The following is the decree of the Papal Government. It is melancholy that a Government should be driven by its pecuniary wants to perpetrate the expensive and vicious habits of its subjects by penalties of this nature:

"The results offered to this peccable population, to prevent it from using tobacco, have called the attention of the Government to the best means of guaranteeing the free exercise of legitimate actions, and subjecting as soon as possible the guilty of crimes to their due penalty. Wherefore, according to the orders of his Holiness, we publish the following dispositions:

"Whoever renders himself guilty of promoting, favoring, or executing any act directed to hinder the free exercise of lawful actions, and so disturb public order, will be subjected to a summary judgment, to carry out the penalties determined by law. The proceedings adopted will aim solely at establishing the impartial proof of the truth of the facts. In the term of twenty-four hours after the completion of the proceedings, sentence will be passed by the competent tribunal, and put into execution immediately.

"Those who distribute or divulge intelligence, printed or written, of an alarming nature, or are found in possession of such printed or written papers, will be subjected to the same term of trial, and punished by being sent to the galley for a term of one to three years, also heavier penalties when the prints or writings assume the character of a higher crime.

"The police is charged to adopt all preventive and repressive measures against those who in any way provoke them, and all the authorities will watch over the full execution of the present dispositions.

"Given at Rome, in the Secretary of State's Office, on the 16th of May, 1851. "G. CARDINAL ANTONELLI."

GOOD FAITH IN THE PERFORMANCE OF CONSTITUTIONAL OBLIGATIONS.

In the Speech of EX-SENATOR BALDWIN at the opening of the session of the General Assembly of the State of CONNECTICUT in 1845, he said:

"Among the duties of the States in this Confederacy, none is more important than the preservation of the most perfect good faith in all their relations to each other. Our glorious Union itself, and all the momentous interests it protects, rest mainly on its observance. If, under the excitement of local jealousy, or in the pursuit of schemes of selfish aggrandizement, the States which compose it shall ever become faithless to their federal obligations, or indifferent to their performance, the feeling of common interest will soon cease to be cherished, and the bonds of mutual sympathy which have hitherto kept us a united people will be forever severed. It was to the deep anxiety felt by the Convention to prevent this imminent danger, by removing all occasion for collision between the members of the Confederacy in their legislative proceedings, that we owe the compromises and guarantees of the Constitution, and the establishment of the judicial tribunals of the Union to secure and enforce them.

"Any member of the Confederacy which assumes to violate at pleasure the rights guaranteed to other States or their citizens, or to impair them by throwing impediments in the way of their legal vindication, is equally exposed to the imputation of a dishonorable violation of the public faith, as by an open disregard of her pecuniary obligations. For, though in theory the paramount laws of the Union may afford redress to the hurtless citizens who have been injured by their violation, recent occurrences have rendered it too evident that when the infraction of their rights is directed or countenanced by the authority of a State, the contest will ordinarily prove hopeless of benefit, if not absolutely destructive to the weaker party. And though a foreign Government may occasionally interfere for the protection of her citizens from similar outrages, such interference is not sanctioned by the constitution, and therefore rendered ineffectual by inference without exposing themselves to indignity, and themselves to discourtesy or violence."

In the speech of the same statesman in the Senate of the United States, April 3, 1850, on the same subject, he said:

"I will not, Mr. President, occupy further the time of the Senate in this discussion. I will only say in conclusion—and I say it with great deference to the opinions of others—that there is, in my opinion, but one course to be pursued to counteract the evil which is now so generally spreading, and which threatens the very existence of the Union. It is to place ourselves firmly on the side of the Constitution, adhering faithfully to its compromises, and administering, in the spirit which animated our fathers, and in the light of their admonitions and example, the power conferred to us by the people. No compromises of principle are required for our security. No sectional considerations should be allowed to influence us. We must stand on the platform of the Constitution, and we must stand on the platform of justice secured to all. Pursuing such a course, I fear no danger to the Union. Its foundations are too deeply laid in the interests and affections of the people, and in their cherished recollections of the past, to be easily disturbed. It is emphatically their Government; and its powers, though wisely and carefully limited, are amply sufficient, if beneficently directed, to lead us to a higher degree of national glory and happiness than has fallen to the lot of other people.

"Let us, then, be just and faithful to the constitution, and fear not; acting on every question, as it is presented, in a spirit of patriotism, justice, and firmness."

FROM TEXAS.

We learn from the San Antonio Ledger that the Mexican Boundary Commission were still at El Paso and vicinity.

The starting point of the survey had been fixed upon the Rio Grande, about twenty-five miles below Dona Ana.

Lynch law was prevailing at El Paso to a fearful extent. Within two weeks fifteen persons, Americans and Mexicans, had suffered by hanging and shooting at the hands of the self-constituted jurors. For the most trivial offence, and without time for an explanation, the unfortunate being would be shot down or hung up to the limb of a tree, at the beck and nod of any one of the Committee of Safety, without even the formalities of a trial. We are inclined to think that there must have been some justification for these summary proceedings, if they really occurred.

The San Antonio papers say that there has been serious difficulty between the Kikapoos and the Mexican troops of the Mexican colonies on the Rio Grande. The troops were obliged to call out the citizens to aid them.—N. O. Picayune.

JENNY LIND AND BARNUM.—We learn from Mr. Helmsmiller that the arrangement of Jenny Lind and Barnum has been brought to a close, and she will give her first concert in Philadelphia, on her own account, at the Musical Fund Hall, to-morrow evening. Tickets \$3 and \$1. Mr. H. also says that "Mlle Lind will, in all probability, sing in Baltimore in the course of a short time. Bellini, Donizetti, Savi, and others, as well as the Germans, are engaged by Miss Lind, and assist in her concerts. We understand that the engagement was broken off by a sudden disagreement between Miss Lind and Mr. Barnum, and that she is to pay him \$30,000 to be released from her contract to sing under his management.—Baltimore Patriot.

James Jasper Orcutt, one of the incendiaries arrested at Utica, New York, some time ago, has been found guilty of arson in the first degree, and sentenced to death. Friday, the 1st of August, is appointed for his execution.

THE ALLEGED DEFLACATION AT BALTIMORE.—Reference having been made, in our Baltimore correspondence of yesterday, to an alleged deflation said to have been discovered in the accounts of the late City Collector, we deem it due to the parties most interested to transfer to our columns the substance of what we find in the Baltimore American of yesterday:

To the Editors of the American.—In your paper of this morning it is asserted that false entries were made in the department of the Collector's Office, under the charge of Mr. P. A. EGERTON. Having the most entire confidence in him, I assert that such is not a fact. A few days will decide that he is entirely free from such charges. Respectfully,
H. S. SANDERSON, late Collector.

TUESDAY, JUNE 10, 1851.

A CARD FROM COL. SANDERSON.

The undersigned was not less startled than the Public must have been in the errors which are alleged to have been made in the Collector's Office, during the administration of that office. Time and investigation can alone show what those errors are, or whether any really exist. If there be such, he solemnly avers his entire ignorance of them, as also his stern determination to dedicate every dollar he possesses (and he has ample) to protect a character for integrity which has heretofore been above suspicion. He is not ignorant that a character of this kind is responsible to the public for its administration, and that responsibility he will promptly and manfully meet.
H. S. SANDERSON, late Collector.

TO THE PUBLIC.

As chief clerk to the late City Collector—though there may be discrepancies in the accounts—I most positively deny all false entries. Whatever was done was done in good faith, and I challenge investigation.
P. A. EGERTON.

A PERILOUS POSITION.—Joseph Seigfried, who has contracted to paint the spire of the Presbyterian Church on Main street, in Chillicothe, (Ohio), ascended, on Thursday afternoon, to within some six feet of the top, by ingeniously attaching a block-and-tackle to a hook, and fastening the lower end to a large basket. He took passage for the upper regions in that frail barque, and reached an elevation of 152 feet from the ground. Having been drawn up as high as the apparatus would admit, and wishing to fasten a wire to the topmost spire, he climbed a ladder, and stood upon the tackle block, holding with one hand to some of the ropes, and with the other, while he arranged the wire with the other. While in this perilous position he felt himself growing faint, and his grasp relaxing. He immediately slipped down into his basket, where he lay, nearly exhausted, some ten minutes, with his head pressed over one side of the receptacle and his feet over the opposite. It was almost enough to sicken a landsman to view the feat. Had Mr. S. fallen from the peak of the steeple he never would have known what but him.

[Chillicothe Gazette.]

There is a curious record in India which shows the action of fear upon the salivary glands. If a strong is committed, the suspected persons get together, and each is required to keep a quantity of rice in his mouth for a certain time, and then put it out again; and, with the greatest certainty, the man who has done the deed puts it out almost dry, in consequence of the fear of his mind keeping back the saliva.

[Pioneer's Friend.]

We are a little afraid (says the Knickerbocker) that the following is intended as a "hard hit" at some of the more ultra-reformers of these latter times:

"How well it is the sun and moon
Are placed so very high,
That no presuming man can reach
To pluck them from the sky!"

"If 't were not so, I do believe
That some reformer would
Would soon attempt to take them down,
To light the world with gas!"

FROM EUROPE.

The United States mail steamer Pacific, from Liverpool the 26th ultimo, arrived at New York on Saturday last, after a passage of ten days and two hours. Her advices are four days later than previous accounts.

The discussions in the British Parliament on the Ecclesiastical Titles bill had led to a tacit understanding between the two leading parties that if possible the question should not be made a ground of political strife, but that both the Ministers and the opposition will endeavor to make the bill effective.

The price of admission to the Great Exhibition was reduced to one shilling on the 26th, when a great crowd of visitors was anticipated, but it turned out that the interior of the Crystal Palace was not so much crowded as usual. Up to five o'clock in the evening only 21,358 persons entered the building, and the receipts were only £960.

The Paris journals announce that Col. Sherburne, deputed to convey the remains of Commander Paul Jones to America, has been unable to discover the grave, and abandoned the search.

It is stated that the Government in France is using all its influence to procure petitions to the Assembly for a revision of the Constitution. The correspondent of the London Globe, writing from Paris, the 27th, says:

"I have looked through more than sixty provincial journals which arrived this morning to ascertain to what extent the petition movement has proceeded in the departments. The progress is greater than I had anticipated. In some of the departments the journals give lists of from fifty to one hundred and fifty communes, in which petitions are being vigorously signed, and in most cases by the mayors and more than three-fourths of the members of the Municipal Councils. At Maraisville, the Municipal Council have, by a majority of 19 to 3, adopted a resolution in favor of total revision, and more than thirty Municipal Councils in different parts of the same department passed resolutions in favor of revision, but without indicating its character, which proves that the Legitimists are stronger in the city than in the rural districts."

One hundred and fifty Hungarian refugees have embarked from Havre for New York.

A letter from Madrid, dated the 20th ultimo, states that a painful feeling has been excited in that community in consequence of a sanguinary attack made by the armed police upon the students of the university, by which seven youths of 18 or 19 years